## POLICEMEN TO THE BAR.

DEMURRERS THAT THEY ARE NOT THEIR OFFICERS OFERRULED.

tampbell Flend Not Gullty of Bribe Tahing Stephenson to Be Tried Monday Week-Ira Shafer Puts in a Protect. Justice Ingraham, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday decided that a policeman, although the Court of Appeals has never passed on the point, is a public officer, and is liable as such to indictment and trial in the criminal courts for malfeasance in office under the clauses of the Penal Code relating to public officers. Just elev-en lawyers argued that their police clients were not public officers, but he did not change his opinion. And so the Captain, ex-Captains, ex-Sergeants, and ex-ward men who have been in dicted by the Grand Jury can't rely on demurrers to the indictments based on this claim. Yesterday was the day set for pleading to the indictments, and the Court of Oyer and Terminer was crowded with lawyers and volice officers. Those down on the calendar to plead or to be heard on demurrer were Capt. Schmittberger ex-Capts. Doherty and Stephenson, ex-Sergeants Parkerson, Liebers, Clark, Jordan, and Mc-Kenna, and ex-Ward Men John Hock, Bernard Mechan, James Burns, and George Smith, and ex-Roundsman Samuel Campbell. Smith, the big ex-ward man of the Eldridge street station, was the first one of the defendants called to the bar. Several indictments, all found on the tes-timony of Rhoda Sanford, are pending against

Well, how do you plead ?" asked the clerk. "Just a moment, your Honor," said Lawyer Charles A. Hees, struggling to get up to the bar, my client is not ready to plead or to demur just

"Hem!" the Justice coughed. "Understand, Mr. Heas, he must be ready on Monday without fail. It's about time some disposition was made John Hock, famous as the ward man of the

Fifth street police, was next. Lawyer Henry Fromme announced that he was not ready to have his client plead, and begged for a little time. He got until Monday. McKenna. Jordan, Clark, Parkerson, and

Liebers were called one after the other. Each stepped sliently to the bar with his lawyer by his side, and each lawyer asked for a little time. Finally Justice Ingraham sat up in his chair and

Finally Justice Ingraham sat up in his chair and said:

"I'll give you all until Monday, but I warn you that no further adjournment will be allow-ed. All the pleadings must be in at that time."

Lawyer John Vincent then began to argue a demurrer in behalf of ex-Capt. Stephenson. The latter, with Schmittberger and Doberty, watched the lawyer and the Justice anxiously all through the argument. Mr. Vincent maintained that a policeman was not a public officer within the meaning of sections 48 and 72 of the Penal Code concerning bribery of public officers. "These sections," he said, "apply solely and absolutely to State officers and do not apply to our case at all. I contend that a police officer is not a State officer and that these sections do not apply in any way to my client."

Justice Ingraham leaned over the bench and said:

said: May I ask what kind of an officer your client is?"
"I contend," said Mr. Vincent, "that he is a
ministerial aid to the Police Department, of
which the Commissioners are the head. He is
answerable to them for any and all misdeeds he
is accused of."

which the Commissioners are the head. He is answerable to them for any and all misdeeds he is accused of."

Mr. Vincent them switched off for a moment and began a discussion on gratuities, while the Justice sank back in his chair and covered his face with his hands. Mr. Vincent said he could not understand how a policeman committed a crime when he accepted a gratuity. "Why, he has a perfect right to—"

"Just a moment." interrupted Justice Ingraham, "I've heard enough of this argument and will give my decision right now."

At this the other lawyers in the room made a rush for the bar, and all began talking at once. A decision in one case meant a decision in all of the cases, and the lawyers for the other defendants had all prepared elaborate arguments, tending to show that a police officer was not a public officer. Justice Ingraham's interruption of Lawyer Vincent sent chills through them, for fear that the decision would come before they gould get a chance to advance their arguments. The Justice said that he would listen to Lawyer Howe.

Mr. Howe represents Cant. Schmittherger, and

The Justice said that he would listen to Lawyer Howe.

Mr. Howe represents Capt. Schmittberger, and he said that no indictment would hold on the facts laid down by the Grand Jury in the bill. The indictment, he said, charged Capt. Schmittberger with accepting a bribe to do or not to do a certain thing. There was no evidence to show that he had done or had omitted to do any act which he was enjoined to do or not to do by the law. Mr Howe could see no crime in the acceptance of a grannity. "And that," he said, "was what Capt. Schmittberger received from Agent Forget of the French line. There is no allegation that Capt. Schmittberger, in consequence of that gratuity, performed or omitted to perform, or agreed to perform or to omit to perform his duty as a public official."

Next Mr. Fromme got up and began an argument that Capt. Doherty was not a public officer. Lawyer House, appearing for ex-Roundeman Samuel Campbell, gave many reasons why a police officer was not a public officer. Lawyer House, appearing for expresented in these four cases, and said that no amount of wisdom could make him believe that a police official was not a public officer within

amount of wisdom could make him believe that a police official was not a public officer within the meaning of the sections of the code on which the indictments were based. The four men then pleaded not guilty.

District Attorney Fellows then rose and moved that the trial of ex-Capt. Stephenson be set down for a week from Monday. This entirely unexpected motion brought a cryof disapproval from Lawyer Ira Shafer of Capt. Stephenson's counsel, who had been sitting quietly in the back of the rose.

counsel, who had been sitting quietly in the back of the room.

"Why is this?" he exclaimed. "Why is this man the first one called to trial when he was the last to be accused, and the last to plead and demur? It is monstrous. I say! It is without precedent."

"Oh, well, we'll have to make the precedent now in this case," said Justice Ingraham. "I can see the reason now," suddenly burst out Mr. Shafer. "I can see now why the District Attorney is so anxious to move this case in particular. I shall say nothing more," and he grathed his hat and left the court room indouble quick time.

granbed his hat and left the court room in double quick time.

Outside Mr. Shafer spoke to a number of persons of what he termed the impudence of Col. Fellows in putting Capt. Stephenson's case first on the calendar while so many others who were accused and indicted before got more time.

The reason for trying Stephenson first may be that the case against him is based on the testimony of many west side business men that they paid his ward men for license to block the side-walks, and not on the testimony of professional criminals.

## NO POLICEMEN RETIRED YET.

The List of Applicants Contains Severe Old-time Detectives.

communication to the Police Board yesterday calling attention to a hearing held before the Mayor recently, at which application was made for an ordinance to give cabmen the privilege of keeping cabs on street corners from 4 P. M. to 6 owner, made the statement that he paid hotel keepers \$14,000 per year for the privilege of keeping his cabs in front of hotels and on the corner near the hotels. Lawyer Hall said he had corre ended with Mayor Gilroy on the subject, and that the Mayor informed him that he knew of no authority by which the hotel proprietors are authorized to let out privileges in public streets.

Mr. Hall declared that the Mayor did not answer the question by what methods hotel keepers' sovereignty over the streets was en-forced. He could not understand, he wrote, how hotel keepers could give such exclusive privileges, unless aided by the police. The streets belong to the people, Mr. Hall wrote, and he wanted the Police Commissioners to in-

vestigate the subject. The letter was filed. Anna M. Jackson of the Prison Reform Com mittee of the Society of Friends of the City of New York asked the Commissioners to appoint

New York asked the Commissioners to appoint additional matrons in the station houses, and to provide patrol wagons for the conveyance of women prisoners. She also wrote that the rooms used by the matrons in the station houses were in an unsanitary condition.

Commissioner Martin said the Board had no authority under the law to appoint any extra matrons. The complaint about the bad condition of the matrons' rooms was referred to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

Patroiman James Corbiey of the High Bridge squad was fined thirty days' pay for intemperance and for failing to obey the police surgeon's orders.

perance and for failing to obey the police surgeon's orders.

The Police Commissioners took no action as to the retirement cases which have been pending before the Board for some time. Gen, Kerwin said the applications would probably be acted on at the next meeting.

The several sergeants detectives and patrolmen connected with the police force who are seeking retirement are much disgrantied over the delay of the Commissioners in acting in their cases. Some of the men flied their applications as long as two months ago. It was generally anderstood that the Commissioners would retire the men with clean records immediately after election. The retirement cases were taken up a week or so before election, but nothing was done became the services of every available policeman were needed during election.

With the retirement of the men on the present

Take the Keeley Double Chloride of Gold for the liquor and morphine habits at the Keeley Institute, White Plains, N. Y. A.dw. con ante

valuable members. They are Michael Crowley, Silas W. Rogers, Charles O'Conuor, Samuel G. Silvidon, and Edgar Slauvon. All of these men have been connected with the bursau for years. Detective Sergeant O'Connor has been twenty-seven years in the department. He served three years in the civil war and has a good record as a soldier. He joined the detective office in 1880, and has performed much creditable work. Although O'Connor was mentioned before the Lexow committee he was not accused of any wrongdoing, and the testimony given was in a case where he recovered some stolen property.

RAT POISON MAKERS RELEASED. They Mave Changed the Labels on the Stoff that Killed Two Children.

Coroner C. A. Miles of Yonkers has decided to release, under \$7,500 ball each, Gilbert M. Richardson, President, and Nicholas Kelly, bookkeeper, of the Costar Company of 34 Clinton place, this city. Bail was at first refused. The Costar Company manufactures and sells a pat ent rat and reach exterminator, which is packed in bottles and marked "Non-poisonous. No danger in using." Mrs. John Linehan of 23 Garfield street, Yonkers, purchased a package Garneid street, Yonkers, purchased a package of the poison, and when it was not in use put it away on a shelf in a china closet.

Her two children, Mary, 4 years old, and Michael, 2 years old, got the bottle. Mary fed her brother the poison and ate some berself. They died on Oct. 27. Traces of the poison were found in their stomachs. The exterminator is still sold by the company, but it is now marked: "Phosphoric Polson—keep out of reach of children and animals."

dren and animals.

In addition, the usual trade mark of poisonous mixtures has been placed on the labels. Coroner Miles does not hold the men on any specific charge. He will await the action of the Coroner's jury, which meets on next Friday. Richardson lives at 148 West 125th street. He is a steward of the Calvary Methodist Church in Harlem. He is 37 years of age and well known in Harlem. dren and animals.

n Harlem.
A representative of the company said that the A representative of the company said that the composition of the inixture was the same as all rat poisons made of phosphorus. As matches were poisonous, but not so labelled, the company eti justified in labelling their goods as they did. Coroner Miles holds that the wording of the label was misleading, and threw Mrs. Linehan off her guard. He attributes the death of the children to the carelessness of the company.

#### ALLISON OWED HIM \$28.961. So Says Whitworth, Who Killed the Judge

in Nachville. NASHVILLE, Nov. 16. - George R. Whitworth, Clerk and Master, who shot and killed Chancellor Allison on Wednesday last, made an antemortem statement to-day. He says Judge Allison, after his election as Chancellor the first time and before he had appointed Whitworth Clerk and Master, told Whitworth that he would not appoint him unless he would divide the fees in the office. Whitworth had to agree to this and did let Judge Allison have part of the fees. Whitworth says that, in addition to this, Judge Allison owed him money for which his bondsmen were liable, and that the Judge owed him as clerk and master for loans made to him out of the

clerk and master for loans made to him out of the general fund and renewal of loans. Whitworth wanted Judge Allison to secure him for these amounts, and when Judge Allison sent him word he would not settle and would pay only the principal of the amount owing the office. Whitworth knew then that his sureties would have this amount to pay if his property was insufficient.

Whitworth concludes his statement:

"I did not kill Allison because he did not appoint me clerk and master, but because he was willing to let me be behind in the office on account of the money he had gotten and would not settle as he could have done. To humiliate me in this way, when I believed I had elected him both times to office, was more than I could bear."

bear."
Whitworth gives a detailed statement of the amounts and dates of money which he says was due him from Judge Allison. The sums aggregate \$26,261.

#### ARMIES AT PORT ARTHUR.

16,000 Chinese Troops There-It Is Be-Heved Fighting Began Yesterday. LONDON, Nov. 16 .- A despatch to the Pall Mall Gazette says that 16,000 Chinese troops are defending Port Arthur. It is believed that the Japanese attack began to-day. The Central News correspondent at Shanghai telegraphs that the Chinese fleet, fully armed and equipped, put to sea on Monday. The Japanese war ship Yoshiono was sighted cruising off Wei-Ho on Sunday. Two more Chinese merchant steamers have been placed under the protection of the German flag and one under the flag of Great

Britain. A despatch from Tokio to the Central News SAYS!

"Advices from Fusan, Corea, under date of Nov. 16, say that a battle has been fought between Japanese troops and rebellious Tong-Haks, in which the former were victorious. According to the advices Capt. Suzuki, with a detachment of Japanese troops, was sent to Chin Shin, in south Corea, to quell the disturbances in that region growing out of the resumption of hostilities on the part of the Tong-Haks. Suzuki's command met the rebels in large force on Nov. 11, and after some desperate fighting completely routed them. The Tong-Haks lost 186 killed. The number of their wounded could not be learned, but it is very large. The Japanese also captured a large quantity of ammunition, &c. The Japanese loss was three wounded." A despatch from Hiroshima says:

"It is expected at headquarters that the attack on Port Arthur will begin on Nov. 16."

The Morning Post has this despatch from Shanghai: 11. and after

The Morning Post has this despatch from Shanghai:

"The Vicercy of the province of Sechuen has been arrested, charzed with murdering a Tartar General in command of the provincial troops. His object was to hide his peculations. Gens, Yeh and Nieh have been stripped of their titles, rank, and decorations in consequence of their discreditable fallure in the battle of Ping Yang."

WASHINGTON, NOV. 16.—The belief at one time expressed that Japan would agree to the mediation of the United States has been dispiaced by an impression that she will continue the war until China, without resort to an intermediary, shall directly sue for an unconditional cessation of hostilities.

Lieut. O'Brien with the Japanese Army. WASSINGTON, Nov. 16.-Lieut, Michael J. O'Brien, Fifth Infantry, who was sent to Japan by the War Department to observe and report upon the course of the war, has, presumably oined the victorious forces in Manchuria. He reached Tokio about a month ago, and after a reached Tokio about a month ago, and after a few days in that city in consultation with officials, he hurried away to the front, keeping his destination secret. He was accredited by the state Department as military attache of the legation in Tokio, and the character of his other credentials, as well as assurances obtained before he left Washington, leave no doubt that the Japanese army commanders will assist him in all possible ways to secure complete information of all campaigns.

## CAPT. WIGGINS SAFE.

His Ship was Wrecked at the South End of Nova Zembia,

LONDON, Nov. 16 .- A despatch to Lloyds from Archangel, Russia, under to-day's date, says that the steamer Stjernen, with Capt. Wiggins, the Arctic navigator, and his party on board, has arcue navigator, and as party on board, has been wrocked near Yugor Shar. The Captain and his party are safe. The steamer Lindeanaes which was recently chartered by the Russian Govern-ment to search for the Wiggins party, has suc-ceeded in obtaining this news of the expedition.

## Remarks by France's President.

Paris, Nov. 16 .- A deputation of Progressiat Deputies called upon President Casimir-Perier to-day to express their confidence in him and to protest against the abuse which many newspapers have been heaping upon him. In reply papers have been heaping upon him. In reply to the Chairman's speech, the President said he was well aware of the hostile campaign, but intended to treat it with disdain. He belonged altogether to the republic. He had no hidden reactionat motive behind any of his public acts, and he did not favor looking back and marking time, but he was always in favor of progress. As head of the republic he would never be a party man, but would seek to be a moral force.

Gifts from European Sovereigns. BUCHAREST, Nov. 16.-The King and Queen of Roumania received a splendid gift from the Emperor of Germany on the occasion of their silver wedding, which was celebrated yesterday. Autograph letters, accompanding gifts, were re-ceived from other European Sovereigns.

Notes of Foreign Happenings. is reported that Premier Crisp: will propose a Deputies new taxes amounting to 25,000.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes, the "Diamond King" and Prime Minister of Cape Colony, arrived in Eng-land yesterday. An earthquake was feit yesterday morning in Catanzaro and Reggio, south of Italy, and Mes-sina. Sicily. Many telegraph wires were broken and a few houses were unsettled, but nobody was killed.

## POLICE BOARD CATCHES IT.

GOODWIN PUT BACK WITH 8 1-5 TRARS' PAT AND COSTS.

The General Term Insists that When a Policeman In Dropped from the Force It Shall Not Be Bone on General Principies Mard Words About the Acceptance of Goodwin's Altered Resignation.

The General Term of the Supreme Court has ordered the reinstatement of Roundsman John W. Goodwin, who was dropped from the force by the Commissioners on Aug. 14, 1889, on the strength of a resignation he had signed the day before at the Oak street station, where he was a

patroiman. Goodwin, who was on sick leave the day he signed the resignation, drove from his house in Harlem in a buggy with his wife and a dog down to his physician's house at Second avenue and Twentieth atreet. Then they went to a saloon at Water and Dover streets. They got a drink and a parrot there and set out again, Goodwin says that the dog wanted to eat the parrot, and in its efforts to get at the green creature, which his wife gathered close in her arms, the dog got its feet tangled up in the lace of his wife's dress. Goodwin gave the reins to his wife so that he could untangle the dog. The buggy ran into a truck, and Goodwin, wife, dog, and parrot were thrown out. Goodwin landed on his head, but was able to walk. His wife was

severely injured. Goodwin and his wife were both taken to the Oak street station, and Mrs. Goodwin was sent home. Goodwin says that Sergeant Richard F. Mangan, who was in charge, locked him up for ten minutes and told him that he would keep ten minutes and told him that he would keep him in a cell all night unless he resigned. Goodwin said he was afraid he could not get home to his sick wife, so he signed his resignation, but had begun to write the words "under protest" when the paper was snatched from him. An erasure was made about one and a half inches long where he had begun to write these words, and over the erasure in another hand was written "patrolinan." Capt. Edward Carpenter signed as witness. The police declared that there had been no duress, and that Goodwin was drunk.

was drunk.

A jury decided that the resignation was the result of duress, and that It had been altered.

A jury decided that the resignation was the result of duress, and that It had been altered. The first two writs obtained against the Commissioners were set aside on technical grounds. The present writ was obtained to review the action of the Commissioners in refusing, on Feb. 7, 1803, to review their action in accepting the resignation. In the decision, which is written by Presiding Justice Van Brunt, Justice O'Brien concurs, but Justice Foilett dissents, holding that Goodwin is not entitled to the present writ because of laches. The decision of the court, after a declaration that there is no laches in law owing to the numerous proceedings which Goodwin has taken, proceeds to whack the Police Board in this way:

In every tribunal before which the question as to

toodwin has taken, proceeds to whack the Police Board in this way:

In every tribunal before which the question as to the validity of this resignation has been brought, it has been found that such resignation was obtained by duress and fraudulently altered and was of no effect, except by the Board of Police Commissioners; and they have sought to justify the wrong which they did in acting upon this resignation, obtained by duress and fraudulently altered, upon the ground that even if they had not acted upon this so-called resignation they would have removed the rolling the resignation of dury the policy of the resignation of dury the policy of the resignation of the resignation of the resignation that the resignation has the resignation that the resignation that the resignation that the resignation to say that if he had not resigned they would have removed him anythow.

After saying that the declaration in the printed

After saying that the declaration in the printed form of resignation that the act is voluntary and unforced suggests that coercion in some cases is anticipated and, moreover, is a superfluous clause, since an officer coerced into signing would necessarily sign the whole thing, the court says.

ing would necessarily sign the whole thing, the court says:

But it is urged that if the relator is reinstated he gets three and a half years' pay and has not been doing any work. Is that any consideration which can influence this court! If such a result follows is it not because of the persistent determination upon the part of these Commissioners not to do justice to this man, but to depure him of his office by means of a fa'ss paper, and refusing to try him upon any charges over which they had jurisdiction and upon which they had jurisdiction and upon which they so gibby caimed that he would have been removed anyhow? If it was so certain that he could have been removed upon those charges, and that they could have been established, why did they not do it instead of insit ng upon this fraudulent resignation, obtained by coercion and threats!

It has not been thought necessary to discuss the evidence establishing the facts in connection with this resignation, because that has been done repeatedly already, and we have only considered briefly the noral considerations which have been urged in support of the immoral act of removing this man upon this false resignation, and the question of law that the starting has run against him and prohibits him from reviewing the act of the Commissioners.

The court gives the costs to Goodwin.

The court gives the costs to Goodwin. ASSAULTED TWO WOMEN.

#### A Negro Breaks Into the Homes of White Women In Atchison.

ATCHISON, Kan., Nov. 16,-Intense excitement, which may end in a lynching, has been caused here by the brutal acts of an unknown negro this morning. Before daylight he entered the homes of three white women living within four blocks of one another and assaulted them. The negro was evidently acquainted with the at each place they were absent at the time. The at each place they were absent at the time. The victims are Mrs. Michael McKain and Mrs. Grossman. Parties are hunting the negro in every direction. The police suspect Tom Cellins of Leavenworth.

The first house entered was that of Michael McKain. McKain is a night yardmaster in the employ of the Missouri Pacific Rallway. The negro forced an entrance into Mrs. McKain's bedroom, where she was sleeping with a child, and, grabbing her by the throat, almost choked her into Irsepsibility, and came near suffocating the child. A servant girl was aroused, and ran out screaming. As the negro passed into the yord he clutched the servant girl by the throat, drew a knife, and attempted to stab her. A quick movement saved her life, and she received only a slight cut on the neck.

The house of Mr. Grossman, a bartender, was next visited, and Mrs. Grossman was badly beaten about the head and body because of her cries. The bed was covered with blood, but the prompt arrival of neighbors prevented the commission of murder, and the negro sprang head first through a window.

The house of H. Hobson, also a night employee of the Missouri Pacific Rallway, was visited, but passers-by scared the negro away.

George Fitch had just arrived home when the negro attempted to get into his house, and Fitch drove him into the yard, where a fight ensued. Fitch struck the negro in the back with a rock and the latter drew a piatol. Fitch retreated.

Mrs. Hansom Wells, the wife of a prominent trader, was aroused by some one trying to enter her bedroom, and opening her window screamed for help. By this time the negro six med with guis and revolvers, searched high and low, but no trace of the negro could be found. victims are Mrs. Michael McKain and Mrs.

#### FRIGHTENED THE SCHOLARS. Autics of a Stranger Before the Primar School at Bloomfield.

BLOOMPIELD, Nov. 16.—The scholars and teachers in the Berkeley primary school were much frightened at the afternoon session vesterday by the appearance of a stranger, supposed to be demented, who rattled the sashes, rapped on the window panes, flourished a long stick,

on the window panes, flourished a long stick, and made faces at the children. Finally the fellow stepped out on the play ground and began to take off his clothing. Miss Alice Cadmus, the school principal, locked the doors and sent a boy to the police station.

Policeman McKin went to the school. The stranger had disappeared in the direction of Fairview, leaving his regged clothes behind. To-day the residents in the neighborhood were much annoyed by the respectance of the stranger, clad in an undershirt and a pair of trousers. He was hatless and shooless. It is thought he has a nut in the woods on the Belleville line. The police began to search the woods to night.

### WATCHMAN MASBACH DROWNED. His Big Mantiff Calls Attention to His Plight But to Vals.

Christian Masbach, a watchman at the Oaks Manufacturing Company in the Steinway dis-trict of Long Island City, fell overboard from one of the company's wherves about it o'clock yesteria; morning and was drowned. A hig masteff, that accompanied him on his rounds, lowled and ran about until he aroused the Captain of a lighter, moored at the wharf, who ran on deck, but was unable to rescue the drowning man. Masbach was \$5 years old and had a wife and nine children.

Ev-Policeman Masterson Guilty of Man stangster.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday ex-Policeman Patrick Masterson was found guilty of manslaughter in the second degree in killing John Farrell, a friend, in a Park row asloon early in the summer. There was a strong recommendation to the mercy of the Court.

Br. Carroll at Beath's Boor. Dr. Alexander F. Carroll, son-in-law of Hugh McLaughlin, who is ill with Bright's disease at his home, 165 Washington Park, Brooklyn, had not improved last night. His physiciaus have given him up.

\* \* .

CELEBRATION BY THE I. C. O. It's for a Liberal Excise Law, a Power of

Removal Bill, and a Bingket Ballot, The County Committee of the Independent County Organization held a joilification meeting last night in Arlington Hall in St. Mark's place in celebration of the election of Col. Strong and the union ticket. The meeting was succeeded by a luncheon which was spread in the lower hall. There were about 1,000 members of the committee present. Ernest Harvier of the Ninth district presided, and speeches were made by Col, Alexander S. Bacon, Julius Harburger, Alfred Steckler, William A. Ellis, and Charles

Steckler. All of the speakers told of the potent force that the Independent County Organization was in the recent campaign. Mr. Harburger said that in the districts south of Fourteenth street, where the organization's strength is greatest, the revolution of sentiment on the part of the voters was most marked. He showed that where last year the Tammany ticket had, in where last year the Tammany ticket liad, in the first ten Assembly districts, a piuraity of 41,000, this year the same districts gave a piurailty for Strong for Mayor of 0,013. This change of 23,800 votes from one side to another Mr. Harburger attributed largely to the work of the L. C. O. On motion of Frank B. Murtha of the Twenty-sixth Assembly district the following minute was adopted:

"Rejoicing with decent citizens generally on the crushing overthrow of Tammany Hail, the Independent County Organization, which contributed so much to this beneficent result, directs attention to the following as necessary to a complete victory:

"First—For many years the present obsolete.

independent County Organization, which contributed so much to this beneficent result, directs attention to the following as necessary to a complete victory:

"First—For many years the present obsolete, inoperative, and impracticable excise laws have been the incitement and instrument for wholesale police and political blackmail. We advocate, in the interest of good government, sobriety, an honest police, and cleaner politics, a reasonable, equitable, and progressive excise law in accord with the wishes of the people and the requirements of the city.

"Second—The Independent County Organization first recommended in February the plan of giving the incoming Mayor of New York the summary power of removal of all heads of departs within sixty days after taking office. We sent a committee to Albany to advocate that measure, afteward adopted by the Legislature, but vetoed by Gov. Flower. We reiterate our support of this principle, and cordially renew our request to the Legislature to adont a ballet law which will do away with the present cumbersome and unsatisfactory system, substituting for a multiplicity of ballots a single ballot protected by such safeguarias as will be desirable to secure every ciuzen his rights. We believe that the present system discriminates in favor of machine nomination to the injury of ropular candidates, and should be amended in that regard.

"We express the thanks of the organization to the members of our campaign committee, severally and collectively, for their efficient and successful work for Strong, Goff, and other candidates upon the union ticket, and we call upon that committee for such recommendations as may seem to it fitting for further extending the influence, power, and membership of the Independent County Organization in the various districts of the city.

From the tenor of some of the speeches made last night it would seem that the I. C. O. has charge of the against to bring about the adoption for the appointment of a committee on legislation, Alfred Steckler put the organizati

#### MORE GOLD WITHDRAWN. The Bond Issue to Be Brought to the At-

tention of Congress. WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 .- A further withdrawal of \$100,000 in gold from the United States Sub-Treasuries was made to-day. This carries the aggregate withdrawals up to \$500,-000 since the circular inviting bids for the new bond loan was announced.

Representative Joseph W. Bailey of Texas, member of the House Committee on Judiciary, member of the House Committee on Judiciary, expresses the opinion that the contemplated issue of bonds will be brought to the attention of Congress soon after its meeting in December, He said to-day that he would call up his resolution on the subject of bond issues as soon as a chance was offered after Congress reassembled. This resolution was introduced last session and was reported favorably to the House by the Judiciary Committee. It states two propositions:

First—That the Secretary of the Treasury has no authority to issue and sell bonds except under the terms of the Resumption act.

Second—That the proceeds of bonds sold under that act cannot be applied to any purposes except such as are specified in that act.

Mr. Hailey does not question the power of the Secretary to issue bonds under the Resumption act, but holds that the Secretary has no authority to sell bonds and to use the proceeds for any purpose except to build up the gold reserve. He refers to the recort which the Judiciary Com-

mittee made to the last Congress on his resolution.

This report concedes the right of the Secretary
to issue bonds for the redemption of greenbacks
and the resumption of specie payments "to the
extent necessary to carry this act into full effect;" but the committee sedorsed emphatically
Mr. Bayard's assertion, made in the Senate in
1882; that gold bought with bonds of the United
States could only be used to "procure and maintain resumption, and if used for anything else
would be a perversion and a breach of trust."
Mr. Bailey is of opinion that the House of Representatives will adhere to the opinion thus expressed by the Judiciary Committee.

## UNION PACIFIC AFFAIRS.

Receivers May Pay Interest on the Orego

Short Line Firsts. Sr. Paul, Minn., Nov. 16,-In the matter of the petitions of the receivers of the Union Pacific filed in the United States Circuit Court, Judge Sanborn this morning granted permission Judge Sanborn this morning granted permission to the receivers to pay the interest on the coupons past due of the first mortgage of the Oreson Short Line, also on those of the Utah and Northern Railroad. The following are the petitions taken under further advisement by the court: Petition for authority to operate the lines and properties covered by the Kanass Facilic consolidated first mortgage, and for directions as to the method of accounting. One for an order authorizing the receivers to continue operation of the Oreson Short Line and Utah and Northern roads, and for directions relative to a division of accounts under the several mortgages. One for ratification and approval of the actions of the receivers in paying taxes on lands and other properties under the Kanasa Paolife mortgage, and for authority to make similar payments in the future.

## The Atchison Board Complete

At a meeting of the directors of the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fé Railway yesterday, the resignations of Messra Wilder and Bonebrake were accepted, and their places were filled by the election of ex-Gov. T. A. Osborn of Kansas and H. R. Duval, President of the Florida Cen-tral and Peninsula Railway Company. It is ex-pected that B. P. Cheney, Jr., will be elected Chairman of the Board next week.

## Consul Hollis's Imprisonment.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.-The facts in regard o the incarceration of American Consul Hollis in the dungeons of a Portuguese fortress in the Portuguese colony of Mozambique, Africa,

Portuguese colony of Mozambique, Africa, which have been much exaggerated in despatches sent from this city, are officially stated as follows:

United States Consul W. Stanley Hollis of Massachuseits shot at a burglariously inclined Kaffir one night in September, and the wounds proving mortal, Mr. Hollis was tried just as a British cousul in a city of the United States would be tried under similar circumstances. The Mozambique indicial authorities found the Consul guilty of a crime which is akin to instituble homicide in Ango-Saxon jurisprudence, but which under Portuguese law appears to carry with it a suid sentence of imprisonment, evidently intended to restrain the Raffirs from too much indiscriminate ktiling on slight provocation. The Mozambique penal code also has a unique provision that the prosecution may appeal, and unless the appeal warrants an increase of sentence, the prisoner is acquitted. The State Department has been informed that such an appeal has been filed, presumably in the Cupsul's behalf, and that Mr. Hollis enjoys full liberty on his own recognizance.

Appointments by the President, WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 .- The President to-day Washington, Nov. 16.—The President to-day appointed John B. Jackson of New Jersey Secretary of the United States embassy at Berlin, and Herber Goldamith Squires of New York Second Secretary of the embassy. John D. Harrell of Georgia was appointed United States Marshal for the Southern District of Georgia. The President also appointed Theodore W. Richards as Assistant Surgeon in the navy, and the following Postmasters: Lois T. Parigett, Groesbock, Tex.; Charles E. Reedinger, New Richmond, O.; James S. Lewis, Appleton, Minn.; William E. Montgomery, Apalachicole, Fla.; Frank R. Leeper, Angel's Camp, Cal., and Joh Mills, Lodi, Wis. MR. SECKERSON'S BURGLAR.

SOME OF THE BROOKLYN POLICE DOUBT HIS EXISTENCE.

Friends of the Minister Have Every Con-fidence in His Story and Say that the Pollee Were Negligent in the Matter. If the story that the Rev. Frederick C. Seckerson, assistant paster of the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church in Brooklyn, told on Wednesday was correct in its details the police of the Classon avenue station must account in some way for the escape of a desperate burglar, who was prepared for murder and nearly succeeded in accomplishing it.

It was early on Tuesday morning that this burglar entered the back parior of the house at 376 Greene avenue, where Mr. Seckerson was sleeping. Mr. Seckerson afterward described very graphically what occurred. He had been aroused from a sound sleep by a noise in his

As he walked to the window, which he saw had been pushed up, he discovered a man crouching behind a big easy chair in the centre of the room. Mr. Seckerson had carried with him to the window a loaded revolver that he had placed on a smoking table beside his bed The intruder sprang from behind the chair,

and in the moonlight Mr. Seckerson saw a long knife glittering in his upraised hand. The knife was found later. It was long, almost a small sword, in fact, and it was new enough to glitter Apparently it had been purchased recently.

Some of the police who have been investi-gating the case say that the burglar, knowing that he had back-fence and roof work, must have been a novice to hamper himself with such a big melodramatic knife. When Mr. Seckerson saw it in the moonlight he grappled with the man with his left hand. Just about that time the burglar brought his knife down with vigor on Mr. Seckerson's right arm, cutting a gash half an inch deep and two inches Without waiting to have his other arm cut, the Hev. Mr. Seckerson fired his revolver, and the wielder of the knife remarked with some profanity that he was "done for."

He then made his escape from the window by which he had entered, dropping his big, new knife and a good deal of blood on the roof of a storm house over which he travelled to reach the street. the street.

When Mr. Myles, in whose house the minister

When Mr. Myles, in whose house the minister

the street.

When Mr. Myles, in whose house the minister lives, reached his room he found the wounded man bandaging up his arm. There were two large pools of blood on the floor just inside of the window. When the police arrived and saw this blood they began a search of Mr. Myles's yard and of those adjoining, expecting to flot a dead burgar. But singularly enough they found no further trace of him, not even another blood stain. This was more than three days ago. Since then every effort has been made to run the man down. Mr. Seckerson was sure that he had severely wounded him.

The hospitals and ferries have been closely watched. Every house in the immediate neighborhood has been searched. To escape the man must have climbed at least two high fences to reach the street. On neither of these fences has blood been found.

Within three-quarters of an hour from the time of the stroegle in Mr. Seckerson's room the reserves from the Classon avenue station were beating about that part of Brooklyn for a wounded burglar. They have been beating around ever since and they haven't found the slightest clue. They have been unable to trace the big new knife that glittered in the moonlight and was found later covered with blood on the storm house roof. The man had vanished.

Some rumors and a few developments were added to this case yesterday. Mr. Seckerson's friends say that the rumors are unfounded, and that they are simply put affoat by some of the police to disguise their own negligence in permitting such a desperado to escape. They say that Mr. Seckerson could have no possible interest that would induce him to cut his arm and concoet such a story.

He is about twenty-two years old, and for two

permitting such a desperado to escape. They say that Mr. Seckerson could have no possible interest that would induce him to cut his arm and concoct such a story.

He is about twenty-two years old, and for two years he was a student in the College of the City of New York. While he is now acting as an assistant pastor, he is pursuing his theological studies. He is of about medium height, with a thin, nervous face. He has indulged more or less in athletic sports and he is moreover something of a pistol shot. With the members of his church he is popular. For a year he has been living at Mr. Myles's house, and he is engaged to Mr. Myles's daughter. Mr. Seckerson was very much broken up on Wednesday by his encounter. He was nervous and unstrung.

During the day he told the story dozens of times to the police, the newspaper men, and his friends. By the advice of his doctor he has gone away for a few days' rest to recover from the shock. Mr. Myles and his friends have absointe faith in the veracity of his story.

The police, from their futile efforts and from several developments that Mr. Mylessays do not in the slightest contradict Mr. Seckerson's story, are now beginning to express some doubts. Cant. Eason of the Classon avenue station, who was on the ground shortly after the shooting, says he isn't ready to express any opinion. Some of his subordinates, however, are.

Mr. Seckerson has been working very hard for two weeks. He returned to his room about 10:30 on Monday night. He says that he fired two shots at the burglar and half a dozen people in the neighborhood now say that the heard them. Several of these people have he should be needed to corroborate the story about the two shots.

The police say that up to the present time they have not found the two exploded shells. When they entered Mr. Seckerson's room several other

have not found the two exploded shells. When they entered Mr. Seckerson's room several other people were there. The revolver with which he had done the shooting was on the table. All of its chambers were unloaded. Beside it, however, were three 32-calibre cartridges. Mr. Myles says, in explanation, that before this time several people had been handling the revolver. Some said that it was dangerous, and the shells, including the two exploded ones were thrown out of the chambers. Three or four of the men present handled the exploded shells, and what finally became of them Mr. Myles doesn't know. In the coufusion they were lost. Mr. Seckerson fired one shot at the burglar in the room, and one shot out of the window after him. Neither bullet has been traced.

the burglar in the room and one shot out of the window after him. Neither bullet has been traced.

It is explained that the first bullet was carried away by the burglar in his body and that it would be almost impossible to trace the second shot, which went out of the window. Mr. Seekerson says that he fired the second shot simply to arouse the other people in the house.

The police say that the blood stains are so placed that it is hard to account for them on the theory that the burglar left them behind as he hurrled across the roof of the storm house and dropped in the yard. There are two diverging trails of blood on this roof.

They start from the window, and each spreads out as if the blood had been spattered out from the window with a brush in two directions. Some drops were found on the ground just behind the storm house.

"I can't account for these two trails of blood "said one police officer." It is hardly possible that the wounded man could have gone out to the edge of the roof and then retraced his trail and walked out in another direction."

Mr. Myles says that the two pools of blood just inside of the window were large. He thinks it possible that the wounded man's trousers and shoes may have been so covered with blood that, as he clambered out of the window, he splashed it as the police found it.

In regard to these blood stains ending abruptly, he thinks that the burglar may have put a handkerchief into his wound, or stopped it in some other simple manner.

"Any suggestion that Mr. Seekerson placed that blood there," he said, "is too absurd to be believed for one minute. In the first place he had no motive for such a third. And again, it could hardly have been possible for him to do it. He returned at 10:30 that might apparently in good spirits. He did not retire until nearly midnight.

"Between that time and 1 o'clock he could not have placed those blood stains there as:

He returned at 10:30 that night apparently in good spirits. He did not retire until nearly midnight.

"Between that time and 1 o'clock he could not have placed those blood stains there and the knife alongside of them. Why there must have been a quart of blood spilled in the room and on the roof. Mr. Seckerson didn't lose it all himself. I saw his wound. It was bleeding freely, but not freely enough to account for that his od. Such a theory is simply absurd. If the police had doubts about it way didn't they save some of the blood? An examination wenich have proved whather it came from a human being or an animal. The first policemen who arrived were slow in gelting assistance, and they wasted time in getting to work. Perhaps that may account for their failure to that the burgiar.

Another point that has been raised may be accounted for on the scare of Mr. Seckerson's nervousness. Shortly after the shooting he went out alone to have his arm dressed. He had already made a compress and bandages for it from his shirt. It was then about 1:39. When he returned he said that a physician down in Classon avenue had dressed in a sound. The money may the report was started that be. Hamilton of 455b; Glasson avenue was the physician. Two men, so the police say, called up Dr. Hamilton yesteriay to pay him by his services.

Dr. Hamilton was not at home, but they were informed at his houseathat he had not attended the Rev. Mr. Seckerson. Dr. Hamilton called at the police station later and sald that he bad not seen Mr. Seckerson that night. Mr. Wice sway that he doesn't know who dol dress Mr. Seckerson's wound. The minister went out alone add found some one.

Capt. Eason says that there is evidently some confusion here. The Rev. Mr. Seckerson called ound some one. Capt. Eason says that there is evidently some onfusion here. The Rev. Mr. Seckerson called

When Baby washick, we gave her Castoria When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria, When she had Children, she gave them Castoria. Highest of all in Leavening Power .- Latest U. S. Gov't Report

# Yal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

at the station on Wednesday afternoon to discuss the case with him, and in speaking of his wound, which had been dressed again that morning in New York, he said that the physician bound his bandages and compress on it.

It is argued from this that Mr. Seckerson may in his excitement have been mistaken when ne said that he found a physician to dress his wound a short time after the shooting. In that case the bandages and compress would probably have been changed.

Mr. Mylea thinks that this burglar must have had an accomplice who helped him over the fences into Lexington avenue and that from there escape to New York by way of the elevated real before the general alarm was sent out was easy.

There is no ticket agent on duty at the Frank.

out was easy.

There is no ticket agent on duty at the Frank-lin avenue station of the elevated rowl during the early morning hours.

#### TAIN APPEAL TO CLEFELAND. The Letter He Wrote in 1802 When His

Own Election Was at Stake, ROCHESTER, Nov. 10, -The following letter was received to-day from Mr. Robert L. Thatcher of Albion, who published recently an extract from a letter received from President Cleveland in 1892, which was sent out on the eve of election:

"I think it due to myself, as well as to Democratic friends in Albian, to give a full history of the letter referred to. I am and always have been a great admirer of President Cleveland, and have never been a supporter of the machine or Hill faction of the Democratic party. Upon the nomination of Grover Cleveland in 1892, I like all of his friends, was very desirous of his election, and fearful that the Hill Democrats would not support him as cheerfully as I thought desirable. I therefore wrote Mr. Cleveland a letter on Aug. 1, 1892, in which, after informing him of the organization of a Democratic club in Albion, I said to him 'that there were a good many Hill Democrats in Orleans county, and asked him to write me some good and wise Democratic sentiments, such as I knew he could write, that I might show it to some of the leaders of the Hill men among my friends,' and in answer to this letter I received the following letter, in which occurs the sertence quoted in the special despatch sent out: "GRAY GARLES, BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., Aug. 8, 1892.

"R. L. Thatcher, Esq.
"My Dran Six: I have received your letter of Aug. 1, and desire to express my gratification that a Demo-cratic club has been formed in Albion for the purpose of aiding the Democratic cause in the pending campaign. It seems to me that at this time there should be no distinction recognized among Democrats, based upon any preferences they may have had concerning candidates prior to the Chicago Convent'on. I am enough of a Democrat myself, and have enough faith in the Democracy of those who profess allegiance to our party, to believe that, in the face of a common enemy, we should present a united and solid front. Such organizations as that to which you refer in our letter can be very useful in insuring such a result. Very truly yours, GROVER CLEVELAND.

"Upon the nomination for Governor being forced upon Senator Hill at Saratoga, I, like thousands of Mr. Cleveland's friends, regarded it my duty to give to him the same hearty and cordial support that I had wished my friends, who were Hill men, to give, and that they had given, to Cleveland in 1892. Thinking that a letter from President Cleveland in the same vein as the one above would be of great service to Senator Hill in the State of New York, I

to Senator Hill in the State of New York, I wrote to President Cleveland about one week before election, enclosing a copy of his letter of 1892, and saying to him in substance:

"If you will write a letter containing similar wise and Democratic sentiments, that I may use it in the pending campaign in NewYork State, I believe it will make ten thousand good Democratic votes in this State. Will you do it, Mr. President?"

"Nothing being received in answer to this letter, on the Sunday before election, and believing that the sentiment contained in the letter was one that President Cleveland might be proud of, and could by no possibility object to seeing quoted as coming from him. I permitted the despatch to be sent containing the quotation referred to. I acted in perfect good faith, without intention to mislead any one, and with a view only, as a Democrat, to do all that lay in my power to fairly help my party in its hour of need.

"ROBERT L. THATCHER."

JUSTICE FOR EGG THROWERS.

Young Men Fined \$100 Each for Spoiling

Passaic, Nov. 16 .- Justice of the Peace Var derplog had to hire a hall to-day. His 70x12 court room was too small for the crowd that wanted to attend the trial of five young men for throwing eggs at Catherine and Hannah Mc-Carthy of 24 Bloomfield avenue and spoiling their dresses. The trial lasted five hours. A. Stearns Kilgour was counsel for the plaintiffs and George P. Rust represented the defendants, B. F. Taylor, Arthur S. Hughes, Allen A. King,

B. F. Taylor, Arthur S. Hughes, Allen A. King, Howard Saub, and Ned Barry.
Kilgour called Harry to the stand as a witness for the young women. He had subpoened the young men, but failed to pay them the 50 cents fee provided by law, and, on advice of Counsellor Rust, Harry and hiscompanions left the hall. The egg throwers were pursued by constables with new subpensa, and after a chase of hours they were overtaken. They appeared in court at 7 o'clock last night.

Meanwhile Justice Vanderplog had been examining other witnesses, and concluded the case just as the young men came in. He found Harry and Hughes guilty, and fined each \$100. The young men were drinking soda water in Lane's drug store, and took the eggs from a dish on the counter. They were in a sportive mood, and threw the eggs at the Misses McCarthy.

## GARROTED IN WILLIAMSBRIDGE. Spencer Traced the Footpads to a Saloci and Had Them Arrested,

John Spencer was garroted and robbed of \$17 by two footpads in Williamsbridge on Thursday night. He is a young married man residing at 1,130 Main street, West Farms.

He visited friends in Williamsbridge, and started home about 11 o'clock. His route to the railroad station led him past the reservoir. He concluded to take a look at the water. The footpads attacked him as he was leaning on the iron railing surrounding the reservoir, and, after robbing him, knocked him down and ran

after robuing him, ancessed as they were di-navay.

He traced them to a saloon, and, getting a constable, had them arrested as they were di-viding their plunder. As the robbery occurred on the New York side of the Bronx, they were turned over to the Tremont police.

They described themselves as George Feldner, aged 25 years, homeless, and William Clark, 26 years old, of Thirteenth street and Palisade ave-nue, Yonkers.

#### A \$400 TROTTER BURNED. The Same Horse That Old John Campbell Falled to Nell for \$25.

Grocer B. D. Munn's \$400 tretter was burned o death with the stable in West Kinner place, Newark, yesterday afternoon. This is the horse of which a story was related in Tun SUN two months ago. Old John Campbell at one time drove the horse all around Newark trying to drove the borse all around Newark trying to sell it for \$15, and failed because it seemed to be a little lot sprang in the forelegs.

Campbell was entirely imposent in the matter, heaving been sent to an adjoining stable to get an old plug in sell and made a mistake in getting into Munn's barn. There was considerable excitement after Munn discovered that his horse was missing, and it was only allayed when Campbell drove back with the animal after failing to sell it. Meanwhile Munn had sent out a general alarm through Police Headquarters, and men on burycles and in buggies were securing the country around Newark.

The tire yesterday did about \$1,000 damage.

A New York Picture Bealer's Sudden Beath.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 10. D. Lanckner, an art dealer of New York and a member of the firm of Radke, Lanckner & Co. of that city, at 6 o'clock to-night of heart disease at the Burnett House in this city. He reached here this morning, fitted up his sample room, and then called upon his customers. Shortly before it o'clock he returned to the hotel with A. B. Closson, an art dealer. They wont to his room, and Mr. Lanckner picked up an etching and said:

"This is a nit o picture, Closson." Instantip he fell to the floor dead.

Mayor-elect Strong is getting used to the posle tion he finds himself in as the result of the elecbothered by the importunities of the place seek-ers, and talked of flying from the city to escape them. Now he has got so he looks on their visits with more than equanimity, and none is turned away from the Central National Bank until he has heard the cheery welcome by the Colonel and made his business known.

When the reporter visited Col. Strong's bank resterday he found the Colonel's room filled with Republican politicians. Among them was Assemblyman James R. Sheffield, who wants to be the Mayor's secretary and who may be unless the Colonel shall determine to give the place to Gen. Anson G. McCook, Clifford W. Tyson, or some one of the dozen other candidates for the place. Then there was ex-Collector Joel B. Erhardt, who is said to be the choice of the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst for sole Police Commissioner when the Legislature shall make the Police Board a single-headed commission. Another visitor was Chairman William Brookfield of the Republican County Committee, and still another, Speaker George R. Malby, who wanted to know from Col. Strong's own lips if the Colonel had really declared himself for Danforth E. Ainsworth for Speaker of the Assembly. Speaker Malby was accompanied by Gen.

Speaker Maily
Baker of Saratoga.

These men and Sheriff-elect Tamsen, who
dropped in for a word, disposed of, Mr. Strong
was at liberty to devote himself to The Sur
was at liberty to devote himself to The Sur man. The suggestion that the Committee of Seventy had decided to arrogate to themselves some of the appointing power still seemed to rankle and was the theme for the Colonel's talk

yesterday.

"I shall, when I become Mayor," said he, "be ready to receive and consider suggestions relative to appointments or regarding the conduct of the city business in any particular from anybody at all, whether they be members of the Committee of Seventy or not. Such suggestions will be gladly received by me."

He emphasized "suggestions." When asked if he would permit the Committee of Seventy, as an organization, to take an active part in his administration the Colonel thoughtfully replied: plied:
"I would rather not answer that question yet; "I would rather not answer that question yet; in fact, I don't care to answer any questions."
Notwithstanding this disinclination to talk the Colonel did answer one or two of the questions printed in The Sun yesterday morning which he had before refused to talk about. For instance, he said regarding the enforcement of existing laws during his administration:
"Just as I find the laws when I enter the office of Mayor Jan. 1. just so will I administer them. I will enforce the laws as I find them to the best of my ability, and not wait until they are amended. That's what I was elected for, and that's what I propose to do.

When it came to the queries relating to the enforcement of specific laws Col. Strong refused to answer them, except that he said with reference to the sale of beer, wine, and liquors on Sunday:

"Oh. I guess the boys "Il get their beer."

Sunday:

"Oh I guess the boys "Il get their beer."

Asked to reconcile this with the statement that existing laws would be strictly enforced, Mr. Strong refused to say anything further than that all the questions asked will be satisfactorily answered after he assumes office.

The Colonel excused himself to attend a meetaing of St. John's Guild, of which he is the Treas-

Without waiting for the official declaration of the canvass Edward J. H. Tamsen filed his oath of office as Sheriff elect with the County Clerk yesterday and then left the city for a two-weeks' stay in the country. He was accompanied by Mrs. Tamsen and their two boys. Mr. Tamsen had a talk with Col. Strong before his departure.

To a reporter of The Sun the Sheriff elect said:

"I am going away to escape the office seekers.

said:
"I am going away to escape the office seekers.
They won't let m: do any business and they won't let me have a quiet hour at home. I will not say where I am going, for I am afraid the politicians would seek me there." THE WEST VIRGINIA SENATORSHIP,

It, Wilson Will Be Judge, BALTIMORE, Nov. 16 .- Ex-Secretary of War Elkins, in discussing the political situation in West Virginia, said last night:

"There are several candidates in the field besides myself." Referring to the candidacy of Judge Nathan Referring to the candidacy of Judge Nathau Goff, Mr. Elkins said he had not heard directly or indirectly from Judge Goff or any of his friends that Judge Goff intends to enter the contest. "It is almost certain to follow," he continued, "that, if Judge Goff is selected, President Cleveland will appoint Mr. William I. Wilson as his successor on the United States Circuit bench. Now the question arises, will the people of West Virginia be satisfied to per-mit this vacancy to occur for Mr. Wilson's benefit?

## The Assembly Vote to Be Recounted in Hudson County,

Supreme Court Justice Lippincott yesterday signed an order for a recount of all the votes cast in Hudson county for Member of Assembly. The application was made by several of the Democratic candidates who were defeated, and who aver that errors were made in the count. Two of the defeated Republican candidates joined in the request for a recount. Judge Lippincott required each of the petitioners to file a bond in the sum of \$500 to pay the expenses of the recount, and announced that the work of counting the ballots would begin on Wednesday morning next at 8:30 o'clock.

The Vote on Woman Suffrage in Kansas. TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 16 .- Chairman Breidene that of the People's party State Central Come mittee has compiled reports from all the counmittee has compiled reports from all the countries in the State, with the exception of five of the smaller ones in the extreme western part, on the vote on woman suffrage. His figures show a majority against the amendment of 31,175, and complete returns will probably not after these figures to exceed 199. The largest majority for the amendment was 500, given by Sumner country, and the largest against was 2,502, given by Sedgwick country.

The Reform Movement in Troy.

TROY, Nov. 16.-The reform movement in Troy gives evidence of earnestness. The Grand Jory has found indictments against seven al-leged gamblers, and in consequence that class of the sporting fraternity, which has hitherto enjoyed immunity, is badly frightened. Two men, Frank Campbell and Abraham Appa, were arrested and arraigned this afternoon be-fore the Circuit Court on the charge of keeping gambling houses. Every sambling place in the city is tightly closed.

4 andidutes' Expenses.

Robert A. Cheschrough, Rep., beaten for Congress
Audrew 2. Campbell, Rep. 1 ongressman
inch 2. Campbell, Rep. 1 ongressman
inch 3. Campbell, Rep. 1 ongress
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Li Fight candidates have failed to comply with the law by filing their certificates of expenses. Their names will be sent to the District Attore-ncy, and they are liable to indictment.

The Newfoundland Fleetion

St. Jone's, N. F., Nov. 16. The Goodridge love rument won the seat for the St. George's distriet by a majority of As. This victory increases its strength in the Newfoundians House of Assembly to 14, while that of the Whitewayites is 25. Several of the heavy else ted Whitewayites have been petitioned against.

FOR WEAK LUNGS - USE WINCHESTERS-MYPOPHOSPHITEOF LIMEAND SODA,

For Chronic Bronchitts, Xerrous Frostration, Pra-pepsis, Loss of Vigor and Appetite and diseases arise ing from Paverty of the librid. It is unequalised as Vitalizing Fould Brails, Nerve, and Blood road. NOLD BY DEUGGISTS. WINCHESTER & CO., Chemick, 162 William St., New York.

Brick 1